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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1938.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1938.

There has been a further decrease in the number of children who were found on medical examination to be suffering from tuberculosis, both in the pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of the disease.

I regret to have to refer again to the increased number of children who were found to be less clean than is desirable.

The standard of dental fitness is improving, although the progress is slow. I would appeal to parents to take advantage of the treatment offered when they receive notice from the school dental surgeons that treatment is necessary.

The reports of children attending the Open-Air School and the Partially-Sighted School and the result of the training in the class for speech defects are excellent.


The opening of the Special School in August at Mowbray Road will ensure that those children who are backward will receive the benefit of a specially designed education.

Much time was devoted by the school medical staff to the immunisation of children, principally between 5 and 8 years of age, against diphtheria. In all 3,387 children were treated out of a possible 5,500 in that age-group.

I have again to thank the staff of the School Medical Service for their good work during a strenuous year.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



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SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

STAFF.

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health	—W. Campbell Lyons M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	—H. Levy M.B., B.S. Dorothy D. Nichol, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. Kathleen A. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.
School Dental Surgeon	—F. Innes, L.D.S.
School Dental Surgeon (part time)	—J. Loudon Reid, L.D.S.
Consultant Ophthalmologist (part time)	—T. Gowans, M.B., Ch.B.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (part time)	—W. J. Harrison, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dr. Wilson, Assistant School Medical Officer and part-time Child Welfare Medical Officer, commenced duties on 18th January, 1938. Dr. Nichol resigned on 24th December, 1938, and her successor took up duties early in 1939.

There are 11 Health Visitors, whose combined duties include school medical service, tuberculosis and maternity and child welfare work, etc., and in addition there are two school nurses who devote all their time to the school medical service. The total time given to the school medical service is equivalent to that of five school nurses. There is also a female dental attendant.

CO-ORDINATION.

(a) The administration of all the Medical Services of the Council is vested in the Medical Officer of Health. The various clinics, together with the offices of the Public Health Department, are within the same curtilage ; the co-ordination of the medical service is complete.

(b) Nursery Schools. No nursery schools have been provided.

(c) Children under one year and to an increasing extent those between the ages of 1 and 5 years, are supervised by the maternity and child welfare medical officers, and the health visitors also act as school nurses.

The following are the reports made to me by the Assistant School Medical Officers, the School Dentists and the Consultant Ophthalmologist. They include reports on the work of the three special schools.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Number of children on the registers at the end of 1938	16,212
Average attendance for the year (91.3 per cent.)	15,149
Number of elementary schools (excluding the School for the Partially-Sighted, the Open-Air School and the Day Special School)	26
Number of Elementary Departments	55
Number of children on registers of special schools at end of 1938	275
Average attendance at special schools (85.8 per cent.).....	204

School Hygiene.

Supervision of sanitation, ventilation and cleanliness of all departments was maintained by the Assistant Medical Officers during their regular visits to the schools.

In 1938 the following improvements were carried out. At Holy Trinity School, electric lighting was installed in place of gas ; at Barnes Junior Boys' School an extra lavatory for the staff was provided ; and at Cleadon Park Recreation ground, sanitary accommodation was constructed.

Medical Inspection.

The scholars in the public elementary schools have three routine medical inspections during their school life. They are first inspected as soon as possible after their first admission to the

infant school. The second routine medical inspection includes all scholars between 8—9 years of age, and the final inspection is carried out as soon as possible after they have attained the age of 12. Parents are encouraged to attend with their children at these inspections so that they may have advice from the school medical officers.

Children attending the Open-Air School and the School for Partially-Sighted Children have a routine medical inspection once a year. These schools are visited fortnightly by the school medical officer. The children at the Partially-Sighted School are examined once a year at least by the Authority's Consultant Ophthalmologist.

The number of children examined at routine and special examinations during 1938 is as follows :—

(1) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of children examined in 1938 :

Entrants (5—6 years).....	1,750
Intermediates (8—9 years).....	1,557
Leavers (12—13 years)	1,599
	<hr/>
Total	4,906
	<hr/> <hr/>

(2) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	9,838
Number of Re-inspections	12,673
	<hr/>
Total	22,511
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The annual routine inspections at the special schools and the nutritional and cleanliness surveys are not included in the above figures.

“Other inspections” include the examination of children referred to the clinic by parents, teachers and health visitors.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of special inspections.

Findings of Medical Inspections.

NUTRITION.

Two surveys to estimate the nutrition of the children in the elementary schools were carried out by the school doctors during 1938, one in July and the other in December.

There is evidence that there is still a considerable number of children who are under-nourished and for whom the provision of milk and meals is necessary. At the end of the year it was decided to increase the supply of milk to older children (over 11 years of age) to two-thirds of a pint daily. As in previous years, free meals were given in addition.

The following shows the results of the two surveys :—

	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.
Approximate number of children examined....	15,300	14,700
Number recommended for free milk	2,350	2,765
Percentage recommended.....	15.4	18.8
Number granted free milk	1,337	1,770
Number with income over scale (not granted)	145	181
Number of forms not returned	868	725
Number of parents who refused free milk	—	89

UNCLEANLINESS.

Two surveys were carried out by the school nurses. The best returns were in two boys' departments, where less than 1 per cent. were unclean. Of the girls' schools, the best showed 6 per cent. uncleanliness and the worst 30 per cent.

The figures at the first survey were 2,050 children found unclean out of 16,396 examined or 12.5 per cent. At the second survey 1,707 were found unclean out of 9,877 inspected or 17.3 per cent. It should be pointed out that at the second visit the nurses concentrated on those children who were found to be unclean at the first survey ; hence the more unfavourable results.

The total of 3,757 unclean out of 26,273 examined represents a proportion of 1 in 7 children. The following figures give the tabulated results of both surveys.

FIRST SURVEY.

Departments.	Examined.	Verminous or dirty.	Percentage unclean.
Boys'	3,967	207	5.2
Girls'	4,488	824	18.4
Juniors and Infants'...	7,941	1,019	12.8
Total	16,396	2,050	12.5

SECOND SURVEY.

Departments.	Examined.	Verminous or dirty.	Percentage unclean.
Boys'	2,267	160	7.1
Girls'	2,797	668	23.9
Juniors and Infants'...	4,813	879	18.3
Total	9,877	1,707	17.3

MINOR AILMENTS.

Minor ailments treated at the school clinic include sprains, lacerations, removal of foreign bodies and minor eye and ear defects.

SKIN DISEASES.

The skin conditions most commonly seen and treated at the School Clinic are impetigo, scabies, seborrhoea, ringworm, pyogenic dermatitis, warts, molluscum contagiosum and urticaria. Less commonly seen and treated skin affections are eczema, psoriasis, herpes simplex, pityriasis rosea, intertrigo, acne vulgaris, alopecia areata, lichen planus and granuloma annulare.

VISUAL DEFECTS.

At the routine or special inspections there were 699 cases of defective vision and 96 cases of squint referred for treatment.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

There was an increase in the incidence of conjunctivitis during the year (139 cases) as compared with 100 in 1937. Other diseases treated were blepharitis, corneal ulcers, meibomian cysts and hordeolum.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The number of children requiring treatment for nose and throat defects was 328 or 6.7 per cent. of the children examined, as compared with 5.6 per cent. in 1937 and 8.7 per cent. in 1936.

The number found at routine and special inspections was as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis only	741
Adenoids only	56
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	574
Other conditions	658

Of the total 1,096 were referred for treatment, and 933 for further observation.

Operative treatment is recommended in cases of :—

(a) Recurring tonsillitis or tonsillar abscess.

(b) “Adenoid facies,” “adenoid voice.”

(c) Recurrent catarrh, asthma, or septic infection.

(d) Deafness : operation is only suggested if there is a reasonable prospect of curing or considerably improving the hearing ; thus cases of nerve deafness, otosclerosis, marked “chronic catarrhs” are excluded, except if other indications for operation are co-existing.

(e) Otorrhoea : the degree of association between suppurative conditions of the middle ear and tonsils and adenoids is very variable, so here the discretion and experience of the school medical officer is called for.

(f) Hypertrophic rhinitis, mouth breathing and obstructed respiration.

- (g) Retardation of physical and mental growth.
- (h) Enlarged cervical glands.

An important point, often neglected by parents, is that good results are often dependent on breathing exercises being carried out after operation.

Treatment is carried out at the South Shields General Hospital. The children are admitted to hospital on the evening prior to operation, being examined on admission to ascertain their fitness for operation and again just before the operation.

All normal cases are discharged two days later; the day following discharge the children are visited in their homes by the Health Visitors, thus securing an effective scheme of "following up" of all cases. All the children are examined on the eighth day at the school clinic, and return to school a fortnight after operation.

EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.

In 1938, 136 children were found to have defective hearing, this being 31 less than in 1937. Those suffering from otitis media numbered 232, and those with other ear diseases 109.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

There was an increase in the percentage of children with dental defects. Of 4,906 children examined by the School Medical Officers, 2,227 or 45 per cent. were suffering from defective teeth. The percentage in 1937 was 42.

In this connection reference should, however, be made to the more detailed examinations carried out by the School Dental Surgeons (see page 15).

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS (other than Active Tuberculosis).

There are 12 children of school age in the Borough who are cripples within the meaning of the Education Act, that is, they are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life and are generally speaking unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the school curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children.

One is at no school or institution and the other eleven attend elementary schools.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis among school children during 1938.

37 children were referred by the school medical officers for examination by the tuberculosis medical officer during 1938, as compared with 40 in the previous year. Of these, 16 were suffering from tuberculosis (pulmonary 3, non-pulmonary 13).

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis among children of school age, as revealed by notifications received by the medical officer of health, or otherwise ascertained :—

Age-Group.	1937.		1938.	
	Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5—10 years	5	3	6	1
10—15 years.....	1	7	4	1
Total	16		12	
	Non-Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
5—10 years	16	14	16	9
10—15 years.....	9	15	7	12
Total	54		44	

PREVIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the children examined at routine inspection in 1938,

40.8	per cent.	had previously had	measles.
22.2	„	„	whooping cough.
21.5	„	„	chickenpox.
7.7	„	„	scarlet fever.
1.6	„	„	diphtheria.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The Council's scheme for the voluntary immunisation of school children against diphtheria commenced in the last week of August. The preparation used was alum precipitated toxoid and immunisation was carried out at the clinic and at the various elementary schools by the school medical officers. The children were given two injections. The first dose was 0.2 c.c. followed after an interval of two weeks by 0.4 c.c. There was a small number of cases of slight local reactions which necessitated exclusion from school for a few days.

The number of children immunised in the different age groups was as follows :—

5—8 years	3,695
9—12 years.....	363
13—16 years	27
	<hr/>
Total	4,085
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VACCINATION.

32.7 per cent. of the children examined were found to be unvaccinated.

Following-up.

The Health Visitors paid 1,324 visits to the homes of school children for the purpose of ascertaining whether the necessary treatment was being obtained; 193 visits in connection with uncleanliness; 814 visits after surgical and dental treatment; 13 in connection with orthopaedic cases; 349 regarding mentally defective children; and 98 visits for other miscellaneous purposes in connection with the school medical service. In addition, 164 visits were paid to the schools for similar purposes and 136 visits for routine medical inspection, apart from 385 visits to the schools in connection with cleanliness surveys. This is in addition to the visits paid to the homes regarding tuberculosis, infant welfare and infectious diseases.

The health visitors attended 442 sessions at general school clinics, 205 sessions at dental clinics, 70 sessions at eye refraction clinics, 200 sessions for artificial sunlight treatment, 223 sessions

for the treatment of scabies, and 84 sessions at clinic or school for the purpose of diphtheria immunisation, apart from the attendances at child welfare and tuberculosis clinics.

A female dental attendant also assists the dental surgeons at the dental clinic and occasionally at inspections at school.

Medical Treatment.

The number of children who attended the school clinic during the year was 6,951; of these, 6,674 were treated. The total number of attendances was 25,167. The numbers are higher than the figures for 1937. In that year the total attendance was 22,920.

The numbers treated as given in the following paragraphs refer to elementary school children; for the high schools reference should be made to the tables. The same facilities at the clinic are available to both.

SKIN DISEASES.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases of skin diseases, a large number of whom received treatment at the cleansing station in the clinic.

The number of children who received treatment was as follows :

Impetigo	563
Ringworm (scalp)	42
(body)	88
Scabies	222
Others	1,002

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

The cases most commonly treated are angular conjunctivitis, blepharitis and corneal ulcers.

VISION.

During the year 670 cases were submitted for refraction by the school medical officers, and in 651 of the cases examined spectacles

were prescribed. The number of spectacles supplied through the Education Authority's scheme was 638. The incidence of refractive errors found was :—

Hypermetropia	41.3 per cent.
Myopia	9.8 „
Simple hypermetropic astigmatism.....	5.9 „
Simple myopic astigmatism	4.0 „
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism...	28.4 „
Compound myopic astigmatism.....	8.0 „
Mixed astigmatism	2.6 „

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The number of children found to be suffering from nose and throat defects is referred to on page 10.

During 1938, 302 elementary school children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids at the General Hospital. In addition, 25 children were treated elsewhere.

EAR DISEASE.

Amongst the ear diseases commonly seen were acute otitis media, suppurative otitis media, chronic catarrhal otitis media and acute mastoid. There were a few cases of nerve deafness which required further investigation.

Other conditions treated were foreign bodies in the external auditory meatus, deafness due to the accumulation of wax and furunculosis of the external meatus.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The following is the report of the School Dental Surgeon, Mr. F. Innes, L.D.S. :—

“The work of the Dental Department during 1938 has proceeded on very similar lines to previous years, and I am glad to be able to report a continued improvement in the condition of the children's teeth.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of children requiring treatment and the percentage of children accepting treatment at the clinic has again increased.

All the schools in the Borough were visited in the course of the year by Mr. Reid or myself, and the children examined for dental defects. Parents of the children suffering from dental trouble of any description were notified to this effect, and, when the necessary consent was obtained, treatment was carried out at the clinic.

At the elementary schools, 14,148 children were examined and 7,396 required treatment, compared with the previous year's figures of 13,781 and 7,843 respectively.

With regard to the number of acceptances of treatment, the figures for 1938 were, requiring treatment 7,396, actually treated at the clinic 3,836, while in the previous year the figures were 7,843 and 3,668. The percentage of acceptances in 1938 was therefore 51.9, while in 1937 it was 46.8, and in 1936, 42.8.

In the High Schools (Boys' and Girls') the percentage of acceptances again compared unfavourably with that of the elementary schools, but there is a slight improvement on the previous year. The figures for 1938 were, requiring treatment 257, actually treated at clinic 79, while in 1937 the respective figures were 338 and 60. These percentages are not good, but I have noticed at the High School inspections that several of the children who had required treatment at a previous inspection had been treated privately on receiving notice that treatment was necessary.

Altogether 4,154 children were treated at the Dental Clinic, as follows :—

3,836 after routine inspections.
 210 as "special" cases.
 79 from High Schools.
 29 from the Junior Instruction Centre.

5,096 attendances were necessary to complete the treatment.

There has been a decrease in the number of operations relating to permanent teeth, both extractions and fillings showing a slight decrease on the previous year. There was an increase in the number of extractions of deciduous teeth; more younger children now attend the clinic for treatment.

It is still difficult at times to persuade parents to consent to fillings being done. One boy needed a few extractions of temporary teeth, and also a number of fillings in permanent teeth.

The extractions were completed at the first visit, but when the boy was sent for again to have the fillings done, the mother wrote saying she did not believe in fillings and would just wait until the teeth decayed a little more and would then have them out. Generally speaking, however, there are not so many objections to fillings as used to be the case.

The improvement in the oral condition of the school children has been maintained, the number of children requiring treatment declining slowly but steadily each year.

Some Head Teachers have evinced a keen interest in the care of the teeth and this has been a great help to the dentists. Teachers can be a very great factor in inculcating the importance of the care of the teeth owing to their continued personal contact with the children."

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

During 1938, 11 new cases were referred to the orthopaedic department at the Ingham Infirmary for advice or treatment. In addition, 20 children referred in previous years continued their attendances at the orthopaedic out-patient department or clinic.

The following is a summary of the cases discovered during the year :—

Diphtheritic paralysis	2
Flat feet.....	4
Hollow feet	1
Deformities due to rickets	2
Infantile paralysis	1
Wry neck	1

Three of the above were advised operation. The remainder were referred for massage or electrical treatment.

The work carried out during the year under the Education Authority's scheme included 4 operations, 499 attendances as out-patients and 214 in-patient days treatment in hospital. In addition, 9 children received appliances or special boots.

Five children with crippling defects also received attention in hospitals outside the borough, 3 being supplied with boots or appliances, and 2 children attend residential cripple schools.

HEART DISEASE.

As in former years children with heart affections received special attention, particularly with regard to games and physical training ; exercises as a rule being modified or forbidden. Where the cardiac lesion was severe it was often necessary to exclude the child from school for long periods. Among the cases discovered during 1938, and including those affected with functional heart disorders, 12 attended the general clinic for treatment and 44 attending elementary school were kept under observation.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY THERAPY.

The sunlight centre at the Municipal Clinic was first operated towards the end of 1937, and it is now possible to assess its value and to give some idea of the useful work carried out during 1938. 68 new cases were referred by the school medical officers and 19 cases were brought forward from the previous year. The 87 children made 1,851 attendances. In addition, 28 children of school age were sent for treatment by the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. Of the 115 children treated by the mercury vapour lamps, 86 were cured or showed decided improvement, 24 ceased attending and only 5 were not improved. Of the cases under review, asthma and bronchitis responded well and chronic skin lesions cleared up rapidly with the Kromayer lamp.

The following is a summary of the cases treated :—

Rickets.....	6
Debility.....	26
Anaemia	9
Asthma	7
Bronchitis.....	21
Skin lesions.....	5
Erbs palsy.....	1
Nephritis	1
Cervical adenitis	1
Ringworm.....	1
Paralysis	1
Alopecia.....	8

OTHER DEFECTS.

The other defects which were treated are summarised below :—

Disease or Defect.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other- wise.	Total.
Lung disease (not tuberculous) ...	777	...	777
Anaemia and debility.....	919	...	919
Acute infectious diseases	48	...	48
Enlarged glands.....	65	...	65
Enteritis	17	...	17
Rheumatism	126	...	126
Diseases of nervous system.....	73	...	73
Other defects or diseases	354	5	359
Total	2,379	5	2,384

Treatment of Uncleanliness.

The work of the school nurses in this connection is summarised in Table 6, page 44.

When necessary, children in a verminous condition are cleansed at the discharge block at the Deans Hospital. The cleansing station at the new municipal clinic is also now being used.

No compulsory cleansing orders were issued during the year and no notices were served on parents under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921.

The school nurses paid 193 visits to parents regarding the uncleanly state of their children at school.

Infectious Diseases.

There was an unprecedented outbreak of diphtheria in the Borough during the year, 598 cases being reported. This number includes children under 5 years and a number of adults. It is with regret that it is recorded that 42 children of school age died from this disease.

Scarlet fever continued to be prevalent, but the incidence of mumps and whooping cough was low. Measles was moderately prevalent from the end of March to the end of July.

Outbreaks of colds and influenza were not especially prolonged or frequent.

No school closure was resorted to during 1938 on account of infectious disease, and no certificates were issued by the school medical officer under the Board's attendance instructions.

Physical Education.

The following is a report of the Physical Education Organisers :—

“The past year has seen steady efforts to improve the standard of efficiency in the physical training lessons in the schools, and satisfactory progress can be recorded. Visits to the schools by the Organisers, where individual help and advice can be given, has formed the most important part of the work, and the willing co-operation of the Head and Assistant Teachers gives much cause for satisfaction.

The appointment of a woman Organiser of Physical Education during the year is an important step worthy of special mention, and will enable the special needs of the girls' and infants' schools to be catered for.

Difficulties still exist in many schools owing to the lack of indoor accommodation with a resultant interruption of regular instruction during inclement weather, but in this respect the decision of the Local Education Authority to provide all senior schools with a fully-equipped and separate gymnasium will do much to remedy this state of affairs, and will undoubtedly lead to great progress in the work.

The provision of gymnastic shoes in certain schools has proved a valuable contribution to the success and the enjoyment of the physical training lessons, and has warranted an extension of the scheme. All senior schools are now supplied, together with junior schools possessing indoor accommodation, and it is expected that all remaining schools will be supplied at an early date.

The supply of physical training and games equipment to all schools has also proved of great benefit and is much appreciated by the teachers. Such equipment enables the scope of the work to be extended, and a more comprehensive and more interesting range of activities to be attempted.

The various school sports' associations continue to do invaluable work in a most efficient manner. Through their organisations they contribute in no small way to the general physical education of the child, and the out-of-school activities which they sponsor are a most valuable and necessary extension of the activities undertaken during school hours.

The provision of free meals and milk for necessitous school children, particulars of which are given elsewhere by the Medical Officer, is recognised as a necessary preliminary to their physical education, and undoubtedly enables such children to derive more benefit from their exercises and games. The school camps, which have continued this year in both winter and summer, are now of proven worth, and from observations and information obtained during visits to these camps we feel no praise is too great for the good work accomplished.

The work in the field of post-school recreation and physical training has been extended this winter, and eleven classes for men and women have been held. Every effort has been made to provide a bright and enjoyable evening's exercise, and up to the end of the year attendances have been well maintained. A new departure was the holding of a class for men on one evening per week during the summer months, when exercises, games and activities were taken out-of-doors. Success attended this initial effort, and a satisfactory response was obtained throughout the session.

Thanks are due to the School Medical Officers for their ready help and willing co-operation in all matters connected with physical education."

Provision of Meals.

There was a slight increase in the number of children supplied with free meals during the year. The total number of meals supplied was 241, 256, at a cost of £4,523 11s. 0d, the number of children supplied at the seven centres being 1,347. In 1937, 1,336 children were supplied with 237,874 meals at a cost of £4,473 8s. 9d.

As was the case last year, many children recommended by the school doctor as suitable for free meals did not accept the offer.

The arrangements for the feeding of the children were adequate, and the food was of high standard, properly cooked and in sufficient quantity.

Provision of Milk.

As a result of routine and special inspections, 1,508 elementary school children were provided with free milk, at a cost of £550 5s. 5½d. representing 11,005 gallons. In addition, 39 boys and girls in attendance at the Junior Instruction Centre were also supplied, the extra cost being £5 13s. 9½d. 6,509 children, including 378 at the High Schools, received milk under the Milk Marketing Board's scheme for part payment.

School Baths.

At one elementary school and at the Open-Air School and the Special Day School, bathing arrangements are provided, and at the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Stanhope Road Senior School, and the Junior Instruction Centre the scholars have the use of shower baths after games or physical training.

During the year school children made 52,070 attendances at the Derby Street Public Baths (boys, 40,901, girls 11,169) under the Education Authority's instructors. The reduction in the attendances as compared with the previous year is due to the fact that the swimming bath was closed from February 9th to March 28th while repairs were being carried out.

The number of swimming certificates gained during the year was as follows :—

Elementary schools	1,134
Secondary schools	148
Junior Instruction Centre.....	11

126 medallions and 104 intermediate certificates were awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society.

Co-operation of Parents.

Parents were present at 72 per cent. of the inspections at routine medical inspections. There were nine objections to medical examination, all of which were from secondary schools. Of the children examined at the school clinic during the year, 37 per cent. were sent or brought by parents, and 61 per cent. were referred by head teachers.

The following is a statement of the amount contributed at the various clinics in accordance with the scale of charges approved by the Board of Education :—

	£	s.	d.
Eye Clinic	19	19	6
Nose and Throat Clinic	30	9	0
Dental Clinic	130	19	3½
General Clinic.....	11	17	8½
Total	£193	5	6

The total amount contributed in 1937 was £196 10s. 2d.

Co-operation of Teachers and Attendance Officers.

It is a pleasure again to refer to the valuable co-operation of the teachers and attendance officers with the school medical service.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

SHOELESS CHILDREN'S FUND.—The Honorary Secretary, Chief Constable Wilson, informs me that 3,948 children were supplied with boots and shoes during 1938.

POOR CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—Through the Association several children were given the benefit of a holiday in the country.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The assistance rendered by the Inspector for the N.S.P.C.C. in the three cases referred to him is much appreciated.

BLIND, DEAF, AND PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

These exceptional children are referred to in Table 3, the Board of Education's form 8cM. (page 38).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Consequent on the approval of the a second Assistant Medical Officer as a Certifying Officer, it was possible during 1938 to examine an increased number of children reported by the head teachers as very much retarded in their educational progress. The classification after examination was as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average mentality.....	...	1	1
Dull or backward.....	17	36	53
Inconclusive (to be re-examined).....	...	3	3
Feeble-minded :—			
For special day school	11	20	31
For residential school	2	1	3
Ineducable (to be notified to Local Control Authority) .....	...	2	2
Imbecile.....	1	...	1
Idiot .....	...	...	...
Mongol (not yet 7 years old : observation)	1	...	1
Epileptic	1	...	1
Deaf (for special school)	1	...	1
Mental deterioration (observation case ; not yet 7 years)	1	...	1
Total	35	63	98

In addition, two boys and one girl, either over 16 years or under 7 years of age, were examined and informally reported to the Local Control Authority, namely two feeble-minded children and an idiot.

Five of the children referred to above were re-examined following an inspection in a previous year.

Of those diagnosed dull or backward, many had physical defects which were probably the cause of the backwardness, namely,

chronic enlarged tonsils and adenoids (5), defective vision (5), deafness (1). Such disabilities are always kept in mind in arriving at a diagnosis of feeble-mindedness.

The special residential school at Prudhoe was visited by Dr. Levy, Assistant School Medical Officer, on two occasions during the year, for the purpose of observing the progress of the pupils from this area in residence at the school and to re-examine them with a view to re-certification or otherwise.

As a result of his inspections, five youths approaching the age of sixteen were notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee with a view to their being sent to an institution or kept under statutory supervision or guardianship. One girl had sufficiently improved to allow of her being discharged at the age of 16 as not being certifiable.

Some difficulty has recently been experienced in obtaining admission to Prudhoe Special School, and four children have had to be sent to schools further away. The desirability of providing a residential school in the more immediate neighbourhood should not be overlooked in the event of the Special School at Prudhoe closing down.

SPECIAL DAY SCHOOL.

The special school opened in August, 1938, supplies a real need in the Borough. It was formerly the Boys' High School, and has been equipped and adapted for its new purpose.

The staff consists of a head teacher, two trained assistants, one visiting manual instructor for two afternoon sessions, one domestic science teacher one day per week, and a cook who also acts as bath attendant.

The building, adapted by well planned alterations, consists of three large general classrooms, one domestic science room, one manual work shop, one practical room for handwork, an assembly hall also used for physical training and a dining room, a kitchen, and a room for medical inspection. There is also a head teacher's room and two staff rooms. There are shower baths, adequate cloakroom accommodation, and separate boys' and girls' paved playgrounds.

CURRICULUM.—Naturally the school work is of a modified nature. Simple reading, writing and arithmetic are graded according to the child's ability. Daily talks on personal hygiene are given. On the practical side, simple woodwork, domestic science, cooking, general housewifery are taught, while weaving, sewing, knitting are also included in the time table as well as lessons in gardening. Physical training, games, country dancing and rhythmic movements are also an important part of the work of the school.

There is accommodation for 100 children. The number on the books during December, 1938, was 68. Besides routine medical inspection, each child is examined annually from the point of view of his mental capacity. Apart from exceptional cases the scholars stay for the midday meal, free tramfares are allowed at the head teacher's discretion, and where necessary children are bathed.

Although the school has only been open a few months, there is no doubt that it is doing useful work, and even where the child is unable to improve much academically, there is always the benefit of school discipline, the companionship of other children and the application of his interests in a practical direction.

The provision of the special day school for mentally defective children has had the effect of considerably reducing the numbers in the residential school at Prudhoe, but there is still a real need for such residential accommodation, and the question has been under continued consideration by the Education Committee and the Town Council.

At the end of 1938 there were 118 ascertained educable feeble-minded children under the control of the Education Authority, as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
At certified residential schools for mentally defective children	5	2	7
At certified day school for mentally defective children	30	32	62
At public elementary schools	14	7	21
At other institutions	4	5	9
At no school or institution	11	8	19

The number of children attending the Mowbray Road special day school is exclusive of four children who are being given a trial at the school to confirm, or otherwise, a provisional diagnosis of mental deficiency.

Those in attendance at elementary schools include one pupil at the Open-Air School.

Of the nine children at other institutions, four boys and four girls are attending the Juvenile Instruction Centre.

Of the nineteen children at no school or institution, one is physically unfit in addition to being mentally deficient, and eleven boys and three girls are working.

All the feeble-minded children of school age are visited at their homes once a quarter by the Health Visitors, who report on their home circumstances and general conditions. In 1938, 349 such visits were made.

Co-operation with the Juvenile Court has continued during the year, and a number of delinquent children about whom there was doubt as to their mental capacity have been examined at the request of the Court by the Assistant School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL FOR PARTIALLY-SIGHTED.

At the end of the year there were in attendance at this school 36 children. These are arranged according to their eye defect, as follows :—

Highly myopic	9
Nystagmus	5
Cataracts	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Leukomata, i.e., opacities of the cornea.....	8
Optic atrophy	1
Degenerative changes of choroid	2
Detachment of retina	1
Highly hypermetropic.....	1
Coloboma of choroid and iris.....	3
Plastic oveitis.....	1

Mr. T. Gowans, the Consulting Ophthalmologist, who examined these pupils in November, reports as follows :—

“I am very pleased to report that the pupils at the school continue to make excellent progress. Almost without exception some improvement has taken place, and in several cases the improvement has been marked.

Mrs. Steele, the Head Mistress, is most interested in her work, and has introduced two new adjuncts to the children's training, the care of gardens and the keeping of rabbits, both of which are popular with the boys and girls.

As usual, I congratulate Dr. Levy on his excellent work."

SPEECH TRAINING.

During 1938 the class was continued throughout the year, again with satisfactory results. 47 children attended this special class, and at the end of their training 42 were classified as A (i.e., speech under control) and 5 were regarded as B (i.e., greatly improved).

In addition to the usual stammerer, 14 children with articulation defects also received remedial speech training. Improvement in these cases also was accomplished, although certain children required additional instruction. Six children who were retarded mentally and were unable to recognise sound symbols were treated chiefly by the sound imitation method. Of those who attended during 1938, 5 children required two courses and 4 children returned for a refresher course.

Since the beginning of this class, 107 children have received attention for speech defects. 17 children were referred for two courses, 7 children required three courses, 1 child needed four courses, 2 children had five courses, and 1 child attended six courses before attaining leaving-school age.

As was the case last year, the Saturday morning refresher class was well attended and the parents, head teachers and teachers showed their co-operation by attending the class at the end of each course to receive special advice concerning the pupils. It can be well understood that relapses are not infrequent and that it is always necessary for the child to be encouraged to carry out the rules taught in the speech class in the home and the ordinary school if any lasting cure is to be obtained.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

During 1938 the Open-Air School again dealt with a large number of physically defective children with very favourable

results. There were admitted during the year 51 children, who are grouped below according to their disability.

Debility.....	15
Bronchitis	19
Anaemia	6
Healed tuberculosis cases—	
Hip 2 and spine 3.....	5
Rheumatism.....	1
Heart defect	1
Nervousness	1
Chronic eye disease	1
Cripples	2

51 children also left during 1938, 32 being discharged as fit, 5 were removed at the parent's request, 2 were replaced on account of bad attendance, 7 left the district, 4 were certified as mentally defective and transferred to the special day school, and one child died. Of those declared fit to leave, 9 gained from 5 to 10 lbs., 16 gained from 11 to 20 lbs., 5 from 21 to 30 lbs., and 2 over 31 lbs. Seven of these were in attendance at the school from seven to twelve months, fifteen from one to two years, five from two to three years, and five from three to four years. Actually, the results compare very favourably with the findings of previous years, some children showing remarkable improvement after only a few months' attendance. The best gain was 32 lbs. in 20 months; one girl increased in weight to the extent of $23\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in 15 months, and another $19\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. for the same period. The average gain in weight was 15.2 lbs. for a stay of 20.9 months, representing an annual average gain of 8.72 lbs., by far the best result in recent years, as the following table shows:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of children certified fit for discharge	57	42	60	54	32
Average stay per child (in months).....	29.8	29.6	27.9	32.5	20.9
Average gain per child (in lbs.)	19.0	16.0	15.8	18.6	15.2
Estimated annual average gain (in lbs.).....	7.66	6.55	6.79	6.84	8.72

The average number on the books was 174, with an average attendance of 146; the percentage average attendance being 84.

Rather more cases of infectious disease occurred this year among Open-Air School children, there being one case of German measles, 2 of scarlet fever and 5 cases of diphtheria, but the majority of these were contracted during the holidays. The following observations from the head teacher are appended:—"The weight charts show that the physical results are good. Exercise books and special records show that education improves with careful individual attention. Perhaps most important is that the children who have lagged behind in ordinary school gain confidence and initiative and become very useful. . . . The parents appreciate the school. The children get work when they leave and seem to do very well. We get many visits and letters from former pupils, and they can generally give a good account of themselves. I am sure that the social side of the Open-Air School is a very great asset to the children. The children regard all the staff, teaching and domestic, as their personal friends, and in return they gain much careful consideration."

CONVALESCENT HOME.

35 school children were admitted during 1938 to the Convalescent Home at Cleadon. 3,507 in-patient days were spent there by the children, which is an average of 9.6 patients per day.

SCHOOL CAMPS.

A winter camp from 25th February to 17th March was held at North Seaton Hall for 72 boys who were mostly of poor physique. Exceptionally fine weather was experienced, and the boys were greatly improved as a result of their stay. The average gain in weight during the three weeks was 2.46 lbs.

The camp at Blackhall was also continued throughout the summer months. 166 boys and girls were sent for a fortnight. In all, eight camps were held; 664 boys and 664 girls received the undoubted advantage of a camping holiday. Unfortunately, the last camp was interrupted by the September crisis, the boys being obliged to return home after one week.

The children were obviously well cared for, and they thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Rambles, games and healthy entertainments were the rule. The Camp staff and the teachers who accompanied the children are to be congratulated on their successful efforts.

Both the North Seaton and the Blackhall Camps were held under the auspices of the Council of Social Service, with the full co-operation of the Education Authority. It should also be mentioned that at Blackhall the camp was shared with children from Gateshead elementary schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, ETC.

There has not been any change during the year in the procedure followed for the training of blind and other physically defective persons recommended for higher education. The courses of training were as given in my annual report for 1934.

At the end of 1938 there were 11 blind persons being trained (8 young men and 3 young women), 6 at the South Shields Institution for the Blind and 5 at the Royal Victoria School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Two new trainees were admitted to higher education courses during the year; one man to the South Shields Blind Institution and one to the school at Newcastle.

One man and one woman completed their training at the South Shields Institution. One woman left to be married and one man died.

No deaf, epileptic or physically defective persons, other than blind persons, received training during the year.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are two Secondary Schools: the High School for Girls and the High School for Boys. Both are provided by the Education Authority.

Number of pupils on the register at the end of 1938	996
Average attendance.....	895
Percentage average attendance	95.5

There were no changes in the arrangements for routine inspection, following-up of defects and treatment as described in previous reports. It will be seen that the nutrition of the pupils is not quite up to the standard of previous years. This can be attributed to the fact that for the past two years the personnel

of the schools has undergone a change, as all pupils entering are from elementary schools. At present the parents of 123 children are in receipt of maintenance grants or clothing allowances. Provision of free milk in suitable cases is now allowed.

The following indicates the nutrition of the pupils :—

Nutrition.	No. of pupils examined.	Percentage.
(a) Excellent.....	358	47.7
(b) Normal	345	46.0
(c) Slightly sub-normal.....	47	6.3
(d) Bad	—	—
Total	750	100.0

79 pupils attended the dental clinic and 33 had spectacles prescribed at the eye clinic. Further details regarding secondary school pupils will be found on page 36.

Useful additions to facilities at the Girls' High School were provided during the year by the erection of a domestic science centre and a gymnasium. Both of these buildings are well equipped and modern in type, and there is no doubt that they will prove to be of considerable benefit to the pupils.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRE.

44 girls were sent by the Junior Section of the Employment Exchange to the General Clinic and examined by the School Medical Officer with regard to their fitness for employment.

The instruction centres were visited once a month, and all defects were noted and treatment arranged for. Where necessary free milk was recommended. Several of the trainees attended the general, eye and dental clinics.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

18 candidates for artificers for the Royal Air Force were examined, the defects observed being :—

Dental caries	5
Defective vision	4
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	1
Ptosis	1

EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL PLACE CANDIDATES.

188 candidates were inspected, the defects discovered being :—

Carious teeth	38
Defective speech	1
Defective vision	45
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	4
Chronic tonsillitis.....	5
Defective hearing.....	2
Bronchitis	1
Heart defects	1
Leg defect.....	1
Naevus	1

Where treatment was necessary the parents were advised accordingly.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOR THE STAGE.

31 children who required certificates for stage performances were examined. All were granted the necessary certificates according to the requirement of the Board of Education. As some of these children were examined on more than one occasion, the number of certificates actually issued was 39.

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following is a statement of the causes of death during 1938 of children of school age (5—14 years).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	
Measles .....	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet fever .....	...	1	2	...	3
Diphtheria.....	13	1	24	4	42
Influenza	2	...	1	...	3
Cerebro-spinal fever.....	...	...	1	...	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	...	...	2	1	3
Tuberculous meningitis	4	1	2	...	7
Tuberculous peritonitis	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer .....	...	1	...	...	1
Rheumatic fever.....	1	...	1	1	3
Epilepsy .....	...	...	...	1	1
Valvular heart disease .....	...	1	...	1	2
Adenitis (Cervical) .....	...	...	1	...	1
Broncho-pneumonia .....	...	...	1	...	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	...	1	...	2	3
Undefined pneumonia.....	2	...	1	1	4
Gastritis.....	...	...	1	...	1
Appendicitis.....	...	1	...	...	1
Nephritis	1	...	...	1	2
Osteomyelitis.....	...	1	...	1	2
Congenital hydrocephalus	1	...	...	...	1
Accidental burns	1	...	1	...	2
Accidental fall	1	...	...	1	2
Homicide.....	1	...	...	...	1
Food poisoning .....	...	...	...	1	1
Total	28	8	39	15	90

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	<i>Elementary. Higher.</i>	
Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—		
Entrants	1,750	} 750
Second Age Group (Intermediates)	1,557	
Third Age Group (Leavers).....	1,599	
Total	4,906	750
Number of other Routine Inspections.....	...	...
Grand Total.....	4,906	750

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	9,838	10
Number of Re-Inspections	12,673	20
Total	22,511	30

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.		
	For defective vision, excluding squint.	For all other conditions recorded in Table 2(A).	Total.
Entrants.....	7	210	215
Second Age Group.....	136	178	280
Third Age Group	165	113	272
Total (Prescribed Groups)	308	501	767*
Other Routine Inspections .....	...	...	...
Grand Total	308	501	767*
HIGH SCHOOLS.			
	45	12	56*

* Some children have more than one defect.

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE 2. (A.) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1938.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Re-quiring treat-ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.		Re-quiring treat-ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.	
		El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Skin	Ringworm :—								
	Scalp .....	...	...	3	...	42	...	...	...
	Body	1	...	3	...	87	...	...	...
	Scabies.....	8	...	3	...	222	3	...	...
	Impetigo	19	...	16	...	562	...	...	...
	Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	22	...	202	6	1258	...	...	...
Eye.	Blepharitis	10	...	43	1	61	...	...	...
	Conjunctivitis	6	...	25	2	133	...	...	...
	Keratitis.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corneal opacities .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other conditions.....	6	...	16	1	91	...	...	...
	Defective vision (excluding squint).....	308	45	755	135	391	...	...	...
	Squint.....	55	...	125	...	41	...	...	...
Ear.	Defective hearing	6	...	113	5	17	...	...	...
	Otitis media	5	...	117	...	110	...	...	...
	Other ear diseases	2	2	8	1	99	2	...	...
Nose and Throat.	Chronic tonsillitis only	43	1	655	37	43	...	...	...
	Adenoids only	20	...	33	...	3	...	...	...
	Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	262	6	194	...	118	...	...	...
	Other conditions.....	3	...	51	...	604	...	...	...
	Enlarged cervical glands (non-tuberculous)	7	1	607	5	73	...	...	...
	Defective speech.....	2	...	44	2	...	...	...	...

El.—Elementary.

Hr.—High Schools.

TABLE 2 (A.)—CONTINUED.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Re-quiring treat-ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.		Re-quiring treat-ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.	
		El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Heart and Circulation.	Heart disease :—								
	Organic .....	...	...	39	3	6	...	...	...
	Functional.....	2	...	5	4	6	...	...	...
	Anaemia	34	...	175	32	905	...	...	...
Lungs.	Bronchitis	7	...	137	1	658	...	..	...
	Other non-tuberculous diseases	4	...	...	...	129	...	...	...
Tuber-culosis.	Pulmonary :—								
	Definite .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspected .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Non-Pulmonary :—								
	Glands.....	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...
	Bones and Joints ...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...
	Skin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other forms.....	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...
Nervous System.	Epilepsy	1	...	4	...	20	...	...	...
	Chorea.....	2	...	2	...	57	...	...	...
	Other conditions.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Deform-ities.	Rickets	5	...	99	...	7	...	...	...
	Spinal curvature.....	...	1	38	4	1	...	...	...
	Other forms.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Other defects and diseases (ex-cluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental diseases).....		17	1	18	10	760	...	94	1
Total		858	57	3560	250	6521	5	94	1

TABLE 2.—(B.) CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

ELEMENTARY.									
Age-groups.	No. of Children inspected.	A. (Excel- lent.)		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub- normal).		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants.....	1,750	608	34.8	1,105	63.1	37	2.1	...	...
Second Age-group ...	1,557	532	34.2	898	57.7	120	7.7	7	0.5
Third Age-group.....	1,599	532	33.3	923	57.7	133	8.3	11	0.7
Other Routine Insp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,906	1,672	34.1	2,926	59.6	290	5.9	18	0.4
HIGHER.									
	750	358	47.7	345	46.0	47	6.3	...	...

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1938.

BLIND CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	6
At Public Elementary Schools .....	...
At other Institutions .....	...
At no School or Institution .....	...
Total	6

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Blind.....	...
„ „ „ Partially Sighted	37
„ Public Elementary Schools	1
„ Other Institutions .....	...
„ no School or Institution.....	1
Total	39

DEAF CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	5
„ Public Elementary Schools	2
„ other Institutions .....	...
„ no School or Institution.....	...
Total ..	7

TABLE 3.—CONTINUED.

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf and Partially Deaf.....	...
,, Public Elementary Schools	5
,, other Institutions .....	...
,, no School or Institution.....	2
Total	<u>7</u>

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.....	67
,, Public Elementary Schools	21
,, other Institutions	9
,, no School or Institution.....	19
Total	<u>116</u>

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN (Severe Epilepsy)—

At Certified Special Schools	1
,, Public Elementary Schools	3
,, other Institutions .....	...
,, no School or Institution.....	4
Total	<u>8</u>

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN :—

	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Element'ry Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Insti- tution.	Total.
A. Tuberculous children :					
I.—Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	8	12	19	39
II.—Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7	83	11	24	125
B.—Delicate Children	165	137	1	25	328
C.—Crippled Children .....	...	11	...	1	12
D.—Children with Heart Disease .....	...	19	...	2	21

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS :—

Feeble-minded and Heart : 1 at Certified Special School.

Feeble-minded, Heart and Active Tuberculosis : 1 at other
Institution.

TABLE 4.—TREATMENT TABLES FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.
(Excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.					
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.		Total.	
	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
SKIN :—						
Ringworm :						
Scalp (i.) X-Ray treatment...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii.) Other	42	...	...	...	42	...
Body	88	...	...	...	88	...
Scabies	222	3	...	...	222	3
Impetigo	563	...	...	...	563	...
Other skin diseases.....	1,002	4	1	...	1,003	4
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—						
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	283	...	...	...	283	...
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	215	2	...	...	215	2
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	232	...	2	...	234	...
TOTAL	2,647	9	3	...	2,650	9

El.—Elementary schools.

Hr.—High Schools.

TABLE 4.—CONTINUED.

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as
Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects dealt with.					
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.		Total.	
	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	670	33	...	16	670	49
Other defect or disease of the eyes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	670	33	...	16	670	49
Number of Children for whom spectacles were :—						
(a) Prescribed	651	33	...	...	651	33
(b) Obtained	638	32	...	...	638	32

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

Number of Children—

	<i>Elementary.</i>				<i>Higher.</i>			
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)
(1) Received operative treatment :—								
(a) Under the Authority's scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	302	...	...	...	...	...
(b) By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	25	...	...	...	1	...
Total	327	...	...	...	1	...
(2) Received other forms of treatment		
Total number treated			327			1		

NOTE.—(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of Children treated *—

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme:	
(a) Residential treatment with education	2
(b) „ „ „ without education	4
(c) Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	19
(2) Otherwise:	
(a) Residential treatment with education .....	...
(b) „ „ „ without education .....	...
(c) Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic	5

Total number treated—25†.

* All elementary school children.

† Some of the children are recorded in more than one of the above categories.

TABLE 5.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist:—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Routine.</i>	<i>Specials.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
3 .....	...	1	1
4	64	1	65
5	1,362	3	1,365
6	1,613	2	1,615
7	1,833	6	1,839
8	1,787	6	1,793
9	1,504	23	1,527
10	1,229	15	1,244
11	1,266	32	1,298
12	1,187	21	1,208
13	1,366	28	1,394
14	903	18	921
15	34	21	55
16 .....	...	31	31
17 .....	...	20	20

Total	14,148	228	14,376
-------------	--------	-----	--------

(2) Number found to require treatment	7,396	228	7,624
(3) Number actually treated (by School Dentist)	3,836	210	4,046
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	4,735	242	4,977

TABLE 5.—CONTINUED.

	<i>Routine.</i>	<i>Specials.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(5) Fillings :—Permanent teeth...	1,505	34	1,539
Temporary teeth .	...	...	...
(6) Extractions—Permanent teeth	1,202	300	1,502
Temporary teeth	8,737	201	8,938
(7) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	145	10	155
(8) Other operations :—			
Permanent teeth	160	15	175
Temporary teeth.....	3	...	3
(9) Half-days devoted to—			
Inspection, 147 ; Treatment, 644 ; Total, 791.			

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of Pupils who were inspected by the Dentist :—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>No.</i>
9	1
10	49
11	105
12	158
13	128
14	64
15	1
16	1
Total	<hr/> 507 <hr/>

(2) Number found to require treatment	257
(3) Number actually treated by School Dentist	79
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	79
(5) Fillings :—Permanent teeth	67
Temporary teeth .....	...
(6) Extractions :—Permanent teeth.....	19
Temporary teeth.....	38
(7) Other operations :—Permanent teeth	7
Temporary teeth .....	...

**TABLE 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS
CONDITIONS.**

	<i>First Survey.</i>	<i>Second Survey.</i>
(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses for cleanliness surveys	5	5
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses :—		
(a) Children examined.....	16,396	9,877
(b) Examinations made	19,276	12,306
(iii.) No. of individual children found unclean	2,050	1,704
(iv.) No. of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 .....	...	...
(v.) No. of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921.....	...	...
(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws .....	...	...

